

The Constitutional Whig.

By PLEASANTS, ABBOTT & CO.

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SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1829.

Duff Green (the organ of President Jackson), says, that the supporters of the present administration were the people, and that the friends of the late administration were not the people, but certain depraved beings, who advocated the claims of Adams and Clay, in opposition to the people.

Van Buren's organ, the Albany Argus, is perpetually whining and cautioning upon the same theme. That time-serving and venal print, like our most consistent and upright neighbour, has a very happy knack in scenting out beforehand, and chiming in with the majority. If Adams's 517,000 supporters at the polls, out of 1,123,000, constituted no part of the people, then we do not precisely understand what name to give them. Whenever we hear this disgusting cant, we recollect the ominous cry of Robespierre, who used always to sigh and lament about the poor people! the poor people! at the very moment when the black inscription list was in his pocket, which doomed hundreds of the poor people to the Guillotine.

We understand from good authority, that Mr. Barbour will sail from England between the middle and last of September.

Reform.—TWENTY SEVEN ADDITIONAL Officers of the Customs have been appointed at New York. We should like to know the amount of additional salaries which are paid them by this economical administration.

A liberal reward will be given by a near neighbour of ours, for a good reason for Miles King's removal. After waiting so long for a good one, no doubt any sort would be better than none. It is not thought necessary to offer any reward for a good reason for Nash LeGrand's appointment, as it is well known and universally admitted, that none such exists.

Duff says that the Editors of the Lexington Reporter have charged Amos Kendall (the Heaven-born Amos) with wilful and deliberate perjury, and have dared him to institute an action against them. But Duff strenuously advises the Fourth Auditor not to trust himself in the clutches of a Lexington court and jury. He might trust a genuine Jacksonian jury—for the Telegraph thinks that they would endorse all the false swearing that Amos was ever guilty of.

We receive the most cheering accounts of changes from various parts of the Commonwealth. The following is an extract of a letter from Kenawha county, from a highly respectable source, enclosing us ten new subscribers, for which we return the writer thanks:

"I will take this occasion to assure you that the Jackson enthusiasm in this section of the State, has entirely abated. Duff is openly denounced. Scarcely a whisper in commendation of the 'Reforms' has been heard. R—e may misrepresent, and that weak, vain, despotic old dotard, the Governor, continue to prate—but the excitement cannot be kept up. The People are rapidly regaining their senses; and as reason returns, they seem more and more astonished at the change, which, alas! has been made during their delirium."

We would call the attention of the public to the Speech of Henry Clay, delivered at Fowler's Garden, recently published in this city by T. W. White, in a handsome pamphlet. The preliminary remarks are spirited and judicious; we re-publish the following as a specimen. We trust the publisher will be amply remunerated.

"No man who ever lived in this Country has been the object of a more unflinching and relentless system of calumny, than HENRY CLAY. Not content with having expelled him from the Public Councils, his enemies seem resolved to leave no effort untaken, which might cause him to be tortured by his victims. They seem unwilling that he should find repose even in the sanctuary of retirement; and, having succeeded in hunting down their game, they are still hurrying their poisoned arrows at his reputation and peace. There is scarcely a vice or fault, of which an individual can be guilty, that is not charged upon this eminent and amiable Statesman. There is hardly a single expression which escapes his lips, or a solitary action of his life, that is not seized upon and maliciously perverted by his foes. Does HENRY CLAY return to the bosom of his adopted State, and is he greeted at the festive board by the heart-welcome and salutations of thousands of his Old Friends and Constituents, he is sneeringly denounced as a 'table-orter!' Does he boldly vindicate his own high and honorable course, and arraign the Tyrannical and Proscriptive Measures of the Administration, he is instantly charged with disorganizing and restless ambition! There is nothing which he can say, no matter how true, how solemn or worthy of the most profound consideration of the American People, which is not ascribed to the meanest personal motives. All his great and distinguished services,—his invincible firmness during the War with England, when dissatisfaction had reared her front, and threatened even disunion and submission,—seem now to have been forgotten. His noble exertions and sympathies for Struggling Liberty in other parts of the Globe, are now cast back upon him as a reproach. His skill as a diplomatist, in restoring peace to this bleeding land,—his unparalleled efforts in building up his Country's Prosperity, and guarding her interests against the commercial rapacity of foreign nations,—his fearless and successful compromise of the Missouri question, which threatened to light up the flames of Civil War,—his eloquent denunciation of Military Usurpation and misrule,—all these and many more acts of devoted Patriotism, are no longer remembered,—or if remembered, are cruelly and wantonly wrested to his injury. Nay,—such has been the unscrupulous malignity of some of his assailants, that not content with branding him as an aspiring demagogue,—they have even the audacity to deny him all capacity as a Statesman. With a hardihood which was never surpassed, they roundly assert that he was pained upon the public productions of other pens as his own,—and that even his Speeches abound in oratorical tinsel, and wordy declamation. Even those who are and infirmities ought rather to have subdued than awakened feelings of revenge,—forgetting the respect due to the elevated stations which they occupy,—are found diligently engaged in this unwholesome work of calumny. They display extraordinary zeal in clothing in some new dress their own long refuted slanders,—and, in spite of all the warnings of experience,—in defiance of all the suggestions of self-respect,

continue to annoy the Public, with their brainless and impotent effusions. In this wearisome and disgusting round of detraction, there are also found individuals, whose profession it is, to diffuse light and intelligence through the Country,—who inscribe over their columns the motto of 'Faire sans Peur,' but whose scurrilous pens and party coloured selections, are constantly betraying their disregard of truth, and the deep inveteracy which rankles in their hearts. Once indeed, they would have flattered upon and flattered, and called by the endearing title of FRIEND, him who is now the perpetual theme of their reproach. But times have changed, and other purposes are now to be served. It is the nature of us erring mortals, to hate with peculiar rancour, those whom we have wantonly and treacherously injured, though once the idols of our praise."

Gen. WM. GREGORY has been appointed Post Master at Elizabeth City, (N. C.) in the place of Isaiah Fearing, removed.

Sweet Springs, August 26th, 1829.
To the Editors of the Whig.
Gentlemen: You will be so good as give the following prescription for Dyspepsia a place in your useful paper. It was given to me by Doct. Tindall, of Lynchburg, and I can most positively assert, that I used it with the happiest results, and I feel myself in a proper course of diet, I have no hesitation in saying, that ere this I should have been radically cured.

"Like to some noble stream, true knowledge glides,
Silently strong, and its deep bosom hides."
Sir, says the Doctor in his playful mood, I have listened attentively to the symptoms of your disease, and most sincerely sympathize with you in all your afflictions. You have indulged too freely in luxurious living. Obeying the calls of a morbid appetite, you have hurried through your meals as if you were eating for a wager, and have acted more like a child than a man. You must make it a serious object to get your belly full. Your food has been too partially masticated, and imperfectly digested with the saliva of the mouth. This crude mass being conveyed to the stomach, it there excites immoderate action, which produces some change either in the quality or quantity of the gastric juice,—hence that costiveness, acidity, and flatulency of which you so bitterly complain.

"Like to some noble stream, true knowledge glides,
Silently strong, and its deep bosom hides."
This delirious or irregular action of the stomach is soon conveyed to other parts of the body by the laws of sympathy. The liver, the bowels, the skin and even the brain itself are all liable to be affected in the progress of this disease. These symptoms increase in violence until the patient becomes gloomy and despondent. He now feels a weight which fills his mind with dread and horror! He looks back with discontentedness, and forward without hope, and is often heard to exclaim, "Oh Doctor, cannot thou administer to a mind diseased, or pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow?"

"The first indication of cure consists in taking more time in eating, and living on such food as is light and easy of digestion. This should be properly masticated before it is swallowed. The stomach should be kept as much at rest as possible. I have often found a little good made of cure is, to restore the lost tone of the stomach; and this can only be done by giving it a strength to the body and mind. For this purpose, I have frequently advised my patients to use the Sweet Spring bath, with the happiest effect. The water containing a portion of carbonic acid gas, or fixed air, makes it much more stimulating, and exhilarating, than the common cold bath. You should take it every morning by light, taking care to wipe yourself dry, and return to your bed as soon as possible. A gentle glow will soon diffuse itself, and pervade every part of the system. The blood being first driven to the internal parts with increased momentum by the shock of the bath, a powerful reaction will very soon succeed, and the action on the surface will be greatly increased. During your continuance in bed, which should be from two to three hours, your body should be kept perfectly at rest. But your mind should not be permitted to slumber, nor to brood over your disease, you should endeavor to divert it by the perusal of some interesting book. In this way the old association between the mind and the body will be soon broken up, and new ones formed. Your nerves will become newly sprung, and the renovated vitality of life, like sparks of electricity, will electrify and enliven every faculty of your mind and body. In this grand and universal remedy, the recuperative powers will be greatly increased, and the excitement of the body and mind equally and generally diffused. By this simple practice you will soon find yourself growing in strength and knowledge, and experiencing more real benefit, than from all the medicine that might be given without ceasing to keep your bowels regular by the use of some mild purgative."

A Visitor at the Springs.
* This bath might be used in all chronic diseases with the same good effect.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1829.

Some truly Englishmen in London, has addressed a letter to some other person in Washington—who has handed it to Duff Green—having for its object, in the first place, the expelling the present Administration on the subject of the West India trade, and secondly, to filter the Americans with the idea that they are held in great respect by the Haidon of the British metropolis, because certain ladies and gentlemen from Philadelphia and New York, have been admitted to a place called ARCADES—being a favorite resort for the ultra-fashionables. This letter has been copied by that Republican paper, the Richmond Enquirer, we presume with approbation. How contemptible it is, for the people of this country to think that they are flattered by attentions like these. ARCADES is governed by certain high toned devotees of fashion, who contrive to cheat even Princes and Dukes into the belief that they are honored by admission into their assemblies. After all, they are not half as respectable and virtuous as a collection of lads and lassies at a country wedding or frolic in Virginia. Yet there are fools who would spend thousands upon thousands for the imaginary dignity of a card of invitation. The presiding divinity of the place are probably among the most corrupt of the infamous High Classes of England—and yet it is esteemed a most marvellous mark of respect that a respectable girl of Philadelphia should be so far noticed as to obtain a ticket of admission!

The refusal of the Postmaster at Washington, to deliver letters to Schofield, the late displaced penny post, notwithstanding he had written authority, from many individuals to receive them, has very properly caused great excitement in that city. Several meetings have been held, very fully attended, a committee appointed, and a correspondence with the Postmaster opened, demanding the reasons for the refusal. The Postmaster's answer, as well as we could understand it, placed his refusal on the ground, that it was impossible to ascertain the genuineness of the signatures, and that a compliance, would obstruct the office business. An appeal to the Postmaster General has produced no effect. It is impossible not to perceive, that the first excuse is a mere subterfuge. We would give the correspondence entire, but that it is too long for the space we have to spare.

Duff Green says, John Jackson was appointed under the supposition, that he was a GENTLEMAN, and it having been discovered that he was not, there was clearly a mistake, in the person intended to be appointed. Whew!!! Pray most veracious or voracious Duff, who made the discovery? Was it any one of the defunct Central Committee?

From the Kentucky Focus.
"A private station is the post of honor."

Samuel Gwathey, Esq. the Register of the Land Office at Jeffersonville, Indiana, opposite to this city, has been removed, and Ross Smiley, Esq. one of the Jackson electors of Indiana, has been appointed in his place. A more shameless case of proscription than this has seldom occurred under this corrupt Administration. There was not, in the whole official corps of the United States, a more correct, prompt, industrious and accomplished officer than Mr. Gwathey. No man ever gave more universal satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. The wish that he should be retained, and the dissatisfaction at his removal, we believe to be common to all parties, without individual exception. He had discharged the duties of the office for twenty-one years, with singular fidelity and approbation. He was not dismissed at an earlier period of the proscription, only because his services were indispensable in winding up the business of the relief system, which expired on the 31st of July. At the very moment, when he had got through that laborious and complicated business, he received the despatch containing his dismissal. That despatch itself bears testimony to his excellence as an officer. We know nothing of his successor, but we all his duties, and reside in a different and distant part of the State. Probably no man residing in the district would have been willing to meet the odium of superseding so popular a man as Mr. Gwathey. There could be no motive for the removal, but the determination to punish the individual who had preferred Mr. Adams for the Presidency, but with that mildness, urbanity, and propriety of conduct, which characterize him in every relation of life. He had carefully refrained from all participation in party politics, and in the contest. A stronger case than this could not be imagined to discriminate the pretence, that the changes now making are in compliance with the will of the people, and for the public good.

The following is from the Louisville Public Advertiser: It is a good comment upon a recent remark of ours, that a bad reason for removing faithful officers, is better than none. It proves one thing however, that the Jackson papers are in great straits for a defence of that which, in itself, is utterly indefensible.

The Hon. ROSS SMILEY has been appointed Register of the Land Office at Jeffersonville, Indiana, in the place of Samuel Gwathey, Esq. removed.

Against Mr. Gwathey no charges have, we presume, been made. He had held the Office however, for twenty-one years, and has been probably removed, in pursuance of the general principles on which this administration have resolved to act. We do not rejoice in the misfortune of Mr. Gwathey, if a misfortune it may be termed; but we are gratified that his removal affords unerring evidence that the administration is resolved to progress in the business of reform, until the friends of the President shall be placed in the possession of an equitable portion of the offices of trust and profit.

When all the offices of the nation were held by our adversaries, it was all right. Nothing short of an all-grasping monopoly would satisfy them. If that rule of action should be made to recoil upon them, to the utmost extent, they can have no just cause to complain. It will only be doing unto them as they would do unto us.

There is no doubt now remaining, that the declaration made by Mr. Tanner, Editor of the Watchtower in Kentucky, that he had received letters from Messrs. Van Buren and Barry, favoring the election of Mr. Booker, over Mr. Kincaid, is false—no such letters were received by him. He has now formally declared so. The Louisville Advertiser, a Jackson paper, true Blue, says:

"The declarations of Mr. Tanner on this subject were satisfactorily established. He now admits they were false. His various attacks upon Mr. Kincaid, and his puppy-like remarks in relation to the Governor of the Arkansas, and the Editor of the Advertiser, are equally unworthy of credence. It would indeed, be lightening to abandon any cause, if its supporters generally were no better than Mr. Tanner, and those by whom he has recently been controlled. When Mr. Tanner's statement first reached us, we pronounced it untrue; and, in so doing, we acted as the friend of Mr. Barry and Mr. Van Buren. The statement was a vile electioneering artifice, which convinced us that the Harborsburg junta were willing to sacrifice the reputations of Mr. Barry and Mr. Van Buren, in order to promote the election of Mr. Booker."

The Northern papers are teeming with extracts from Capt. Hall's travels. The Captain is very roughly handled by some of them. Whatever sins he may have committed against our northern neighbors in the way of misrepresenting, the following extracts, by which he intends to compliment a certain class among us, are unfortunately too true. We could not but smile when we heard from the worthy tourist that a fondness for the law of primogeniture still lurked among us, and that Virginia had a more correct notion of the value of the unequal division of property than any of her sister states. Verily his glass reflects but too truly.

"I believe Virginia is the only State in the Union, where a freehold qualification is required in the voters, and was glad to hear many gentlemen of that State not only express their pride in this circumstance, but declare, that the effect was to send a higher and more useful class of men into public life."

Just at the period of my visit, however, a Convention was proposed, and has since met, the object of which, if I understood it correctly, was not so much to extend the right of suffrage, as to equalize the distribution of the freehold votes. But I observed in many parts of that vote so strong a tendency to extend the right of voting, that I suspect, in spite of the sincere wishes of the wealthier class of inhabitants, who are generally and wisely very averse to any such change, the numerical popular vote, will be an overmatch, even for the Virginia aristocracy, and that universal suffrage will soon be established there, as it has been every where else in America."

"At the distance of about 60 or 60 miles from Richmond, we came abreast of James Town, the first place settled by the English in that part of America which now forms the United States. This was in 1608; two hundred and twenty years ago. It has long since been abandoned, in consequence of the unhealthiness of the situation, and nothing is now left but the remains of an old church. There was something quite strange to our eyes in the sight of an American ruin! I was still more struck by the appearance of many fine looking mansions, formerly the country houses of the great landed proprietors, the old aristocracy of Virginia, but now the residence of small farmers or planters, by whom the property has been bought, from time to time, as it came piecemeal into the market, since the law of primogeniture, and the practice of entails, were swept away by the tide of modern improvement, as it is called.—From these and other causes, the accumulation of large properties has been entirely prevented, even in that State, where the value of these unequal divisions of property is certainly better known than anywhere else in the country. Unfortunately, this conviction is confined to the minority in numbers, so that if universal suffrage be introduced, it will cease to exist altogether."

Manhood Prohibition.—A watermelon was sold in Charlottesville, Kanawha county, Va., a few days since, for One Dollar, which measured four feet and nine inches in circumference, and weighed fifty pounds!

The Editor of the American Farmer of Baltimore, proposes publishing a Sporting Magazine, monthly, price \$5. The first number is ready for delivery. This work will be a valuable acquisition to gentlemen of the Turf in this State.

We committed a slight error in Saturday's paper. There are 27 removed and 47 new appointments—10 others who had been removed were reinstated. Thus, only 20 additional officers instead of 27 were appointed.

The rumor of the assassination of Mr. Poinsett, brought by the U. S. sloop, Shark to Pensacola, seems to us to be sufficiently contradicted by the fact, that news from Tampico direct, of 19th July, has been received in New Orleans, and no allusion is made to any occurrence or rumor. Capt. Voorhes heard the rumor at Trinidad (Trinidad de Cuba, we presume, on the south side of that island) on the 20th July—as coming from Vera Cruz, which is distant (lying to leeward too) not less than ten days' sail—and Vera Cruz itself is more distant from the city of Mexico than Tampico—so that this rumor cannot be well founded.—[N. Y. American.]

Bacon, Isaac Freeman.—The contest in this spirited little State is over, and the former members of Congress, Messrs. Burges and Pearce, have been elected by such an overwhelming majority over their competitors, Messrs. Edgely and Durbin, that the struggling Jacksonians must fairly give it up forever. It is a triumph of principle, and evinces the attachment of the freemen of this State to their faithful Representatives and their devotion to the American System.

The State comprises 21 towns, from 21 of which the returns have been received, and in only one has the administration party received a majority, which amounted to 9 votes. The majority for Burges and Pearce is, probably the largest ever known in this State.—[Balt. Post.]

SWEARING.—We mentioned, yesterday, that the trial of this man had ended in conviction of murder in the first degree. A letter on the subject now before us, states that, "during the whole trial, the prisoner manifested the greatest coolness and unconcern as to the issue, calculating, with almost entire confidence, on an acquittal. When the awful sentence of guilty was pronounced, he quailed, for the first time, but soon recovered his usual composure. So confident was he of an acquittal, that he actually wrote a letter to his paramour, at Wheeling, telling her that he had been acquitted, and inviting her to hasten on and join him at Cumberland. In the letter he appears to be as much inflated with her as ever. The letter was written, of course, before the verdict of the jury was pronounced."—[Balt. Post.]

We learn that the President of the U. S. has appointed JOSUA WEBB, Esq. Consul Commercial Agent for the United States, at Aux Cayes.

St. Louis, August 31.
Broke out in a fresh place.—We learn by a letter addressed to the editors of the Missouri Republican, that "some Delaware Indians, on their return from Major Riley's detachment," were attacked by the Pawnees, and some were killed on both sides. The Delaware state positively, that an express, sent to Major Riley with official communications, had been killed by the Pawnees. The same letter states, that the circumstances are so strong, as to induce the belief, that Cantonment Leavenworth will be attacked by the Indians, that Lieut. Lee, commanding the post, has asked and obtained assistance from the citizens, until suitable aid could be obtained, from Jefferson Barracks.

Gen. LEAVENWORTH is in the western part of the state at present, and if he should receive intelligence of the above facts, will no doubt afford that protection, which shall appear necessary.

FOREIGN.

From Greece and Turkey direct.—The editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser have received the Smyrna Courier to June 7. The Protocol of London, of March 22, relative to the affairs of Greece, was published at length in the Courier. The President of Greece had called a meeting of the members of the Panhellenism for the purpose of communicating to them this document. He had also issued a decree for the convocation of the National Assembly, which was to be held at Argos on the 13th of July. It had been doubted whether the President intended to convene this Assembly.

Marshal Maison, the French commander in Greece, had recently made a tour, in the course of which he visited Egina. He was received with the most studied marks of attention. After his return to Navarin, an officer was despatched by the President of Greece, to present to him two swords, one of which was made in the period of the Lower Empire, and the other had been the sword of the late General Karaiscaki. The British admiral Sir Polney Malcolm, arrived on the 3d in the harbor of Vourla, with the ships of the line, Asia, Ocean, Windsor Castle, and Spartiate, besides several frigates and light vessels.

The acts of capitulation of Missolonghi and Anafiotica, signed May 14, and of Lepanto signed April 23, are published at length. By the former it was stipulated that the Turkish families in the two places, should be transported by sea with their effects, to Sayada or Preveza, and the troops should be permitted to retire by land, with their arms and baggage. By the latter, the garrison and inhabitants of the place, of the Mussulman religion, were to be transported in Greek vessels to Preveza.

The ship St. George at New York from Liverpool, brings papers to the 24 ult.—the same date as received at Boston. The following items, not before noticed, are given in the New York papers:

The London Morning Journal of the 23d contains the following article. We are all anxious for the day of the unmaking "—We have the best authority for stating that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland has been prevailed upon by His Majesty to postpone his journey to Berlin for several days. The motives for this will soon transpire. The King is positively alive to the state of the country, and the communications from every quarter have begun to open the eyes of his Majesty to the dreadful evils which alike degrade the Monarch and afflict his people. There is a crisis at hand; and in a few days it will be in our power, our lips being then unsealed, to disclose facts which will place a certain noble and imperious personage in a light, which, if we mistake not, will be an antidote to his hectic dreams of ambition."

In consequence of the extreme drought in Sweden, the exportation of all corn from that kingdom, except wheat, is prohibited until further orders, as well as the distillation of brandy from corn, during July and August. A scanty harvest is apprehended, and in consequence, the prices of grain has risen in the different Swedish markets.

One day later from London.—The packet ship Geo. Canning, at New York, sailed from Liverpool on the morning of the 25th ult. and brings London papers to the 23d inclusive. They furnish, however, no later news from the continent.

A letter from Liverpool mentions the failure of the house of Milnes, Holdsworth & Co. of Wakefield—subsequent to that of Brooks, of Manchester.

An Edinburgh paper of the 23d, states that "the small pox is extremely prevalent amongst the higher classes of society. It seems to have been introduced

(the paper) thoroughly ascertained that the present quality of vaccination wears out in seven or eight years.

Letters of the 12th inst. have been received to-day from Terceira. They state that Don Miguel's blockading squadron has lost, in a storm, a man of war of 70 guns and a frigate, both of which are perfect wrecks. The remaining ships of the squadron had disappeared, and it was supposed, had sailed for Lisbon. Other letters made no mention of this circumstance. They say, however, that the Don John had suffered in a storm.

So far as the Stock Exchange is concerned, we are all alive here. All descriptions of Securities, except South American, are on the advance. Consols, we are told, are to go up to par, providing we have a good harvest, and providing there shall be peace in the East of Europe. But these events, however, are by no means certain; and, so far as respects peace, perhaps we may say, by no means probable. As to the state of the crops, we believe we may confidently repeat what we intimated yesterday—namely, that generally speaking they have a very prosperous appearance. Notwithstanding the brilliancy which has sprung up in the Stock Exchange, trade continues as bad as ever—at least, so say the merchants.

One day later from Paris.—The brig Colombian, at Philadelphia from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 22d ult. inclusive, one day later than by the Chambrage at New York. The Aurora has the following paragraph:—

A paper of the 23d of July, contains a Russian bulletin, dated Camp before Schumla, June 24, which states that the Grand Vizier, who returned to Schumla two days after his defeat, with a small detachment of cavalry, intended to re-organize his army. Many of the soldiers, both of the regular and irregular corps, took advantage of their defeat to return to their homes. Thus, of the 40,000 men which the Grand Vizier had in his power, there remains scarcely 15,000. The Russian Army remained in observation, but the Turks, still alarmed at their late defeat, prudently kept within the walls of Schumla. Several small skirmishes had taken place on the banks of the Ikra.

The Editors of the Baltimore American are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the Smyrna Courier of the 31st May and the 7th June, received by the brig Teucos at Boston. The items of political intelligence have been anticipated in the extracts made on Friday, copied from the Boston papers. In the paper of the 31st May a letter is published, purporting to be from a French physician who has resided thirty years at Constantinople. The doctor observes: "Formerly no Christian was permitted, on any account, to touch a prince of the Ottoman race, much less to draw blood from him; but all Turkey is astonished at the change which the Sultan has brought about since the destruction of the Janissaries. The troops now carry muskets with fixed bayonets, the remnants much to European tastes—the drum major in front, and the Grand Seigneur himself in the uniform of an officer, issues his commands for maneuvering. These are astonishing, but I have to mention a still more remarkable departure from ancient customs. On the 14th May I received an order to make preparation to vaccinate the children of the Sultan. On the 16th I repaired to the place, and in the presence of the Echin Bachi, and the chief of the black Eunuchs, I vaccinated a young princess about 8 years old, a sister about a year and a half, and a still younger princess—all without the least difficulty or ceremony. Immediately after I performed the operation upon two young ladies of the harem. On the 20th I returned to the palace and found the operation had succeeded perfectly. I was dismissed with a handsome present from the Sultan, as a testimony of his satisfaction, and was told that my services would not be again needed until the birth of a new prince or princess."

POLITICAL.

It is a mark of a bad cause when men of the same party speak ill of each other, says the Turkish proverb—and so says experience. As an illustration of this, the quarrels which are going on in the Jackson ranks may be mentioned. They are at it, in Philadelphia, too, and in New York. We read the most severe and bitter accusations, made by one division against the other, and relate replies & counter accusations, and the columns of some of our papers. If they tell the truth of each other, they are bad enough in all conscience.—[Alex. Phenix.]

State's Evidence.—The Boston Herald, a staunch Jackson paper, in noticing a supposition article that had appeared in the Richmond Enquirer, vindicating the system of punishing the press, draws the following picture of the position assumed by the Boston Statesman. That press, it is well known, carried through the office for the leaves and fishes. The Herald makes us acquainted with the three, in regular series. Doubtless it knows its brethren, and it, therefore, capable of doing them justice.—[Balt. Chron.]

The water takes it for granted, that these "editors" have only conducted their several papers. This may be true in some instances, but in no instance is it true, that they are means well founded. We have, in this quarter, a most disgusting illustration of the base purposes to which the press may be perverted. There was in this city, until after the election, and after the appointments here, a daily newspaper which had advocated, for about a year, the claims of Jackson for the Presidency. Its nominal editor, who took to himself the authorship of most of its contributions, has obtained a fat and large office worth 4 or 5000 dollars a year—when it was notorious to all who thoroughly knew him, that his brains were utterly incompetent for the production of columns of political matter in a work. This man, a mere journeyman printer, succeeded in consequence of his plea that he was "editor" of that paper. Another, connected with the same press, obtained a high and responsible station, his claims to which, were grounded in the fact, that he was principal writer for the above-mentioned paper. And a third, an editor and foul mouthed scoundrel, succeeded in obtaining one of the most important offices in New England, under the pretence that he not only wrote in the said newspaper, but that the press was entirely by his means. These three individuals are placed infinitely above other men, whose talents, capacities, and services are far beyond theirs, and who are involved in each other, and are in some degree, false and deceptive."

We are not of those who would presume to assert that the mere profession of newspaper editing necessarily incapacitates a man for office. Editors are entitled to the same rights as other men, and to no more, except simply on account of their profession. But there are some qualifications, in the first place, necessary to the composition of an editor. Many call themselves such who are destitute of the ordinary properties of a decent, intelligent and honest citizen—and many who so call themselves, have no official distinction; when, if they had belonged to other classes of society, their pretensions would have fallen by the wayside as might be argued by a common workman or day-laborer.

As Edward Livingston, Esq. is now at Washington, and is known to be a devotee to Government, so more than a hundred thousand dollars, does he not stand in danger of being proscribed by the officers of Government?

As the timely policy by the National Journal, of the defalcation of Messrs. Lewis, one of the newly made Authors, caused the payment of the sum due by him, could not that print, by giving a gentle hint, bring his other delinquency up to the paying point?—[Balt. Chron.]

We know of no mode by which Mr. Livingston can be brought up "to the paying point." By some construction of the law, members of Congress, even if defaulters, returned as such from the proper accounting offices, contrive to receive their per diem and allowances without any deduction whatever. Unless, therefore, they can be operated on by public opinion, we know not how they are to be coerced. Unless they can be stamped into a settlement with the public creditor, such men as Livingston, Benton, &c. will still lug themselves upon their success in retaining money from the public Treasury, and their detestation in evading all legislative provisions to enforce repayment in such cases.—[N.Y. Journal.]